



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A,D	SPALVIERI ET AL.: "Codes for the peak power constrained channel" IEEE GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, 14 - 16 November 1995, pages 639-643, XP000621561 New York, US * abstract *	1,5	H04L1/00 H04L27/34
A	DE GAUDENZI, LUISE: "Trellis-coded 16-QAM transmission over a nonlinear satellite channel" INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS, 23 - 26 May 1993, pages 1723-1727, XP000448420 New York, US * abstract *	1,5	
A	GB 2 263 849 A (NORTHERN TELECOM). 4 August 1993 (1993-08-04) * page 3, line 22 - line 35 *	1,5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H04L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 7 March 2003	Examiner Scriven, P
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document		T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons &: member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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ABSTRACT / ZUSAMMENFASSUNG / ABREGE

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Disclosed is a method for controlling the peak power of a filtered signal in a single carrier data transmission system. The method comprises the steps of receiving a digital sequence (13) from a data source; generating a new digital sequence ($\alpha(k)$) therefrom; filtering (34) the new digital sequence ($\alpha(k)$) and producing a filtered digital sequence ($y(k)$), characterized in that the step of generating a new digital sequence ($\alpha(k)$) comprises the steps of: encoding data by an algebraic error correcting code (28); and performing a bit modification (30) by deliberately adding errors in such a way that the peak power of the filter signal affected by the deliberately introduced errors is lower than the peak power of the signal unaffected by errors. Disclosed is also a circuit for performing the method.